

WRAPS FOR EARLY AUTUMN.

THE NEWEST COATS SHOW THE EMPIRE LINES.

Flowing Cloaks Not Entirely Pushed Aside, Though Warm Wraps Copied From Summer Models—Mantle Coats for Driving and Rough Outdoor Wear.

Already coats and wraps are becoming necessities as well as luxuries, and women

and which make such attractive evening wraps for girls. A double collar of panne slightly darker than the cloth, handsome big buttons and simulated buttonholes of silk matching the cloth are the only trimmings, but if the cloth is handsome and the coloring good that is enough.

In traveling coats, storm coats, motor coats, etc., there are, each season, more satisfactory models, made of serviceable stuffs and designed with appropriateness and cachet.

The mannish overcoat, made almost exactly on the lines of the man's overcoat and similar materials, is being pushed by several good houses, which make more or less of a specialty of sporting and semi-sporting attire for women. These are comfortable and practical garments for driving and other rough wear in cold weather and upon some women have a distinctly smart air.

Of a different type are coats such as the

DON'T CARE IF THEY CAN'T SWIM

THAT, IT IS CHARGED, IS THE ATTITUDE OF NEW YORKERS.

Teachers of Swimming Explain Why New York's Swimming Schools Are Inferior to Those of Sweden—Alleged Self-Confidence and Indifference of Pupils.

Referring to the many drowning accidents which have occurred in the vicinity of New York this summer, a Swedish professor of athletics now over here is quoted as saying:

"Stockholm is far ahead of New York in its swimming schools and methods of teaching. In the schools there pupils are taught to swim with their clothes and shoes on and with weights attached. They are taught to swim and float with bound hands and feet, and to undress in the water. Life saving is also taught, both rescued and rescuer being fully dressed."

In the United States, he declared, the most important branches of the art of swimming were passed over.

In the main, New York's swimming teachers agree with the Swedish professor, although none will admit his own inability to teach any sort of swimming stunts taught anywhere in the world. If, say they, New Yorkers don't know how to swim and will run the risk of getting drowned, it is not the fault of the swimming teachers.

"As a rule, New Yorkers attach no more importance to swimming lessons than they do to a course of lessons in bridge whist or golf," remarked one teacher. "In fact, most of them will pay a good deal more to learn bridge or golf than to learn to swim."

"In my opinion not one pupil in fifty takes lessons for any other reason than the fun he or she gets out of them. The ambition of most is satisfied when able to swim easily a few yards and to float face upward."

"It may be true that the most important features of swimming are not taught in the United States, but if so the reason is simply that people don't want to learn those features and not that American teachers are not willing and able to teach them."

"For example, every now and then my brother gives exhibitions of swimming under water, of

that to teach some pupils how to breathe properly and keep their heads above water.

"I am certain half a dozen lessons will be all I shall need," a young married woman informed me one day. "I have been accustomed to boats nearly all my life," she went on breezily, "and I am not the least bit afraid of the water."

"I know I looked skeptical, but all I said was, 'Perhaps, madam, you are right.' As a proof of how little she feared the water, her teacher was almost choked black in the face by her at the first lesson, and about all she had learned at the end of the sixth trial was not to seize him in a drowning grasp every time her feet left the bottom of the tank."

"No teacher on earth can teach a novice how to swim with all his clothes and shoes on or how to undress in the water, any more than a musician could teach a classical composition to a piano pupil who has never learned to finger the keys. I have heard of cases in which men and boys have learned to swim all of a sudden by being shoved into deep water, and it is true, I believe, that Russian soldiers deficient in the art are deliberately knocked from a bridge or something of that sort into the water and expected to make for the shore unaided, but such heroic measures can't be resorted to with paying pupils."

"As a rule until a man or a woman can swim fairly well in a bathing suit it is wasting time to ask either to enter the water weighted with boots or shoes and a lot of dry goods."

"The situation of New York, surrounded as it is by water, and the fact that New Yorkers are keen about taking boat trips and water excursions during seven or eight months out of every year naturally lead foreigners to conclude that swimming teachers here have a cinch and that people of means would just as soon think of getting along without three meals a day as without knowing how to conduct themselves in the water in case of accident. But that is where they make a big mistake."

"The swimming schools of Greater New York may be counted on the fingers of one hand. Indeed I don't believe there are so many, and the rank and file of New Yorkers don't care a rap whether they can swim or not."

"And after all excessive fear, not knowing how to breathe properly and keeping too near the boat are the causes of as many drownings as not knowing how to swim. This is proved by the long list of deaths by drowning of persons who could swim or thought they could swim."

"Consistent teachers always warn a pupil that if his boat is capsized or he tumbles overboard he should immediately try to put several feet between him and the boat and take pains to breathe regularly. Otherwise ten chances to one he will be sucked under the boat or he will sink to rise no more."

"When in great peril the first instinct of persons who can't swim is to hold their breath as long as possible, not knowing, probably, that regular breathing will keep one's head above the water for a long time."

Another teacher said: "That Swedish professor is pretty nearly right. But the American teachers are not to blame for it."

"For the last two years or more I have urged my pupils to learn to swim with weights in their shoes and to take off the shoes while swimming in deep water. I have given free examples of how to do it, going so far even as to offer to provide old clothes and shoes and boots in which pupils might make the attempt. Few of my pupils, however, have taken kindly to the idea."

"At a pinch I guess I could manage to swim in my clothes without any rehearsals," one man informed me not long ago, and his friend added:

"Why, almost any chump who can swim at all knows how to peel off his coat and boots in the water," and both believed what they said."

"I will wager dollars to doughnuts, though, that were either of them caught in a tight place he would have all he could do to keep his head from going under, let alone doing any undressing; for I consider the men very indifferent swimmers."

"I was encouraged yesterday by a young

woman stopping at one of the hotels who brought along a pair of heavy shoes with her bathing suit, and wore them during part of her swimming lesson. Next time she wants me to weight the shoes. Probably by Oct. 1, at which time swimming lessons down here are called off, that young woman will know how to take off her shoes while in the water."

"Strangers are always surprised to find that there isn't a good sized swimming tank in all of Greater New York, such for instance as may be found in San Francisco with its comparatively small population; and when I am asked the reason I always answer: 'It is because New Yorkers don't care enough about swimming or taking swimming lessons to make such a tank pay.'"

"When a well known yachtsman, with daughters who have distinguished themselves in all sorts of water sports, was asked if it is true that New Yorkers are more loath to part with money for swimming practice than the people of some other cities, he answered: 'Nonsense! The fact is New York has no swimming school or establishment, whichever you like to call it, sufficiently up to date to attract the class of people who are willing to pay for good accommodations. At the best swimming school in New York the women's tank is so small that if two persons take a lesson at the same time there is bound to be a collision. Then the dressing rooms for both men and women are dismal affairs in the basement, and there is no parlor or retiring room where pupils may rest after a lesson.'"

"So far as I know, New Yorkers have very little incentive to learn to swim—that is to do it comfortably. I don't pretend to be a prophet, but it seems to me that a couple of swimming schools fitted with good big tanks and all modern conveniences for the pupils' comfort, and not only needed in New York, but that New Yorkers would willingly hand out their dollars to support them."

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who did not include warm wraps in their summer outfits are busily supplying the deficiency. Of course the winter days are still far away, but 'twixt seasons coats and manteaux will be needed until November, and many of them will be made to do duty for carriage wear even in the coldest weather.

Nothing startlingly novel has appeared among the early autumn wraps. Indeed, after the variety and vagaries of the last year's coat models it would be hard to present anything surprising in that department of dress.

The newest coats here are the Empire models, though Paris has grown well accustomed to them during the summer. There seems to be no reason to doubt that Empire lines will be extremely modish and popular among the winter coats, and the innovation is not confined to picturesque carriage, visiting and evening coats, but has invaded even the province of the tailored street costume.

Some of the smartest short separate coats shown are of Empire suggestion, falling straight or but slightly curved to follow the lines of the figure below the bust line and smoothly fitted over shoulders and bust. These are severely tailored, but we shall undoubtedly see the same idea carried out later in velvet, and at least one Fifth Avenue furrier has made up both short and long Empire coats in breitchswang and other supple short nap furs.

Still more numerous than the short Empire separate coats, are three-quarter length and five-eighth length coats of fine cloth, fashioned more or less like the cloth Empire coat shown among the cuts and usually trimmed with touches of lace, embroidery or velvet, or perhaps with all three. Such a coat is admirable for carriage wear and is slightly more trim than the loose flaring manteaux and capes, yet loose enough for grace and for comfortable wear over delicate frocks.

In light shades of cloth or in white the model is charming and practical for evening wear, and among the imported coats of this type are a number fashioned of the soft yet heavy silks, with revers of lace or embroidery and handsome buttons for trimming. A dark rich brocade is also supplied as the liberty stuffs was the material employed in one coat shown here, and upon revers and cuffs of white were embroidered flowers matching the design of the brocade.

A more fanciful but exquisite Empire coat made to be worn in a new society play is of soft satin of the sauterne color, which is slightly deeper and warmer than the old favorite champagne. Heavy lace embroidered in topaz brilliant trims the coat and there are touches of velvet matching the deep shades of the topaz beads.

The flowing cloaks and manteaux have not, however, been pushed aside by the Empire models, and all of the old favorites are with us again, securing novelty from new details and slight variations in line. The cloth cloak with flowing sleeves ending in long points, front and back, is a picturesque model and though exceedingly simple and unbroken in line, may be made to have as much elegance as desired by the embroidery which borders the sleeves and trims the turnback fronts.

Applique embroidery is very extensively used for such effects, and so cleverly is it now made and applied that the effect is quite that of embroidery on material, and the difference between the two can scarcely be noted.

The bonnet femme cloaks of cloth are liked for evening wear when more elaborate models are not desired, and many changes are rung upon what, of old, we would have called the cape. Take, for example, the full bodied cape of silk with flounce and capuchon of lace of the same color embroidered lightly in contrasting shades. It is lined to give it warmth enough for the autumn, although it was copied from a summer model, and knots and scarfs of velvet deeper in tone than the silk give an added note of warmth to the general effect.

There is pictured, too, one of the simple long capes of cloth which are as serviceable

belting traveling coat shown among the cuts, made with a double breasted front and with flat straps running from shoulders down on each side of the front. Hip and bust pockets are set upon these straps and a narrow line of contrasting cloth runs along the middle of belt and straps and forms collar and cuffs.

Fur coats are tentatively putting in an appearance, and those shown follow the lines already familiar, though fur boleros have new details of cut and trimming and there is particular stress laid upon the five-eighth or half length close fitting coats in short nap fur, such as breitchswang. There are, too, some jaunty models in tight fitting short coats which may attain popularity.

SHE KNITS DURING LECTURES

Another Philadelphia Woman Does Fancy Work While Traveling.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The philosopher who recently said that the rushing methods of modern American life served to deplete the mind by giving it no time for quiet meditation might have found at least four instances right in the leisurely City of Brotherly Love of people who improve the "shining hour" up to the limit.

One of these, curiously enough, is a sweet-faced old Quaker lady, who attends all the lectures at the Academy of Natural Science, and, like the guests at the old-fashioned tea parties, always "brings her knitting."

Her gray-gowned old figure is a familiar sight at the lecture halls around the city, a soft gray silk bag suspended from her arm completing her picturesque costume. Punctuality, or over punctuality, is her strong point. She always arrives half an hour before the lecture begins and spends the time in knitting or crocheting. One waits with nervous anxiety to see what the old lady does when the lights are run down and the pictures shown on the sheet; but even while the lecturer is rolling out his sonorous periods the click of the old lady's needles can be heard. It is a stirring incident, indeed, or a dazzling picture, which catches the indistinct old Friend's attention from her knitting.

Another "golden opportunist" is a very pretty young woman living in West Philadelphia, who always takes her fancy work with her when she goes on railroad trips. Innumerable centerpieces and dollies have been created while she was being carried across mountains and rivers and valleys at the rate of sixty odd miles an hour.

Another woman, mother of a growing girl, whom she is anxious to have become skilled in music, superintends her daughter's piano practice every day, and paints pictures for sale, while stamping her foot and counting: "One, two, three; rest." "One, two, three; rest."

Perhaps the most unique specimen of all is a school director of one of the suburban schools, who always takes a hammer and nails with him as he goes through the class rooms on his weekly rounds on inspection, for doing odd jobs of repairing around the school rooms.

taking off shoes and clothing under water and of rescue work at various athletic clubs and elsewhere and he always has interested spectators to watch him. Nevertheless I can't recall a single instance of any one applying here to be taught how to do any of those feats.

"In this school there is a tank for men and one for women, and day in and day out the year round there is seldom an hour when there are not pupils in one or the other. But of course it is out of the question to insist that any pupil shall continue to take lessons until he or she is able to swim with shoes on and undress in the water. Most pupils shut down on lessons almost before they have mastered the elementary principles of swimming."

"Considering that New Yorkers are the most generous spenders in the world where amusements are concerned I confess I am often puzzled at the parsimony of the well to do when swimming lessons are in question. I am often asked if half a dozen lessons won't be sufficient. Others give me to understand they expect a dozen lessons to graduate them in the art of swimming, whereas it often takes as many as



COATS AND CLOAKS FOR TRAVELING AND DRESS.

THE MAKING OF A BEAUTY.

CONFESSIONS OF A BUSINESS WOMAN OF 32.

She Tells How from Stout and Ugly She Became Slim and Pretty by Taking the Berlin Reduction Treatment—A Method That Calls for a Strong Will.

There is a woman in town who has made over her figure. Once ugly, she has now become pretty.

"It takes time to make yourself beautiful," she says, "and it takes age. You can't be beautiful when you are young. You may be pretty with a kind of innate inexplicable beauty which soon fades. But you can't be really beautiful."

"I am a business woman, and I found that to succeed I must be better looking. That is why I have made over my figure. 'I might once have been pretty—far back in my early girlhood; but at the age of 28 I had lost all my good looks. Four years later I was at my worst and my ugliest. I was stout, and my complexion was that of the stout woman of 32.'"

One day a cousin, coming to town, spoke of me as his niece old relative. And the very next day a shopgirl asked me if I would like to see middle aged hats. And I still a young woman."

"I resolved to reclaim my figure and my looks. And what was more, I resolved to grow handsome while I was reclaiming my figure."

"My initial step was to go to the office of a reduction specialist. This was his prescription, copied verbatim:—"

"When you get up in the morning drink two glasses of water. For breakfast, take nothing but a small cup of coffee and two rolls. For lunch eat nothing at all, but drink water. Drink water freely all day. At night eat a chop for dinner, and all the vegetables you want. But drink nothing at all with your dinner."

"This sounded easy, and I went to work. At the end of three weeks I had lost one pound. At this rate, I calculated that I would be so before I would become slender again. It was plainly up to me to find some other way of reducing."

"Consulting a friend who had been to Berlin, where they do wonderful things for the human frame divine, I found that a different course of treatment could be tried. The Berlin treatment is the exercise treatment."

"My first duty was to purchase an alarm clock. This I set for 5 o'clock. At 5 in the morning I was out walking. I took a walk of one hour, drinking copious glasses of water while I walked. It was not always pleasant to trot around for an hour in the morning, rain or shine, but I did it."

"For breakfast I had only one cup of weak coffee and some very hard rolls. This is the best way to diet. Sit down to something you don't really want. You will not eat too much."

"I kept up my system of exercise all day, seldom resting, and when I went to bed at night I was tired enough to sleep without rocking. Once I had been troubled with insomnia. But this disappeared. There were some rules which went against the grain terribly. But they proved beneficial before I got through. One was to take no hot baths. Hot baths are fattening, and they act as a weakener to stout persons. Instead, I learned to take cold baths."

The second thing was the matter of standing. I was told to stand whenever possible."

"The third and particularly disagreeable point was that of wearing my clothes loose. Daily exercises were suggested to me by an osteopath. They were to occupy fifteen minutes night and morning."

"I was to wear the shoulder blades and the hip joints, and I was also to swing my arms and drop on one knee. I was told that the best hours were 5 in the morning and 11 at night. This gave me barely seven hours' sleep, but it was enough. I lost a pound a day."

"With regard to diet, I was told not to drink anything with my meals and not to

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eat very much. This was the only restriction. Otherwise, I ate what I wanted. "After a while the person who is exercising becomes ambitious. I longed to walk a great many miles a day. So I bought a pedometer and measured my footsteps. 'I soon found that I could do five miles a day with no trouble at all, and I often did five miles three times a day. In a short time I was as slender as a postman and pretty soon I began to be as lithe as an athlete.'"

Then, while doing this, I worked upon my complexion and upon my hair. Indeed, for three months I quite neglected my business and devoted myself to the beauty quest."

"My hands I put in the care of a manicure, who shaped them and made them rosy and tapering. In a short time people began to tell me 'what pretty hands I had.' I found that anybody can have nice hands. Mine were white as milk, with peach colored nails and tapering tips."

"My hair I taught to bloom. It was dark, and I brightened it with the right kind of shampoo. Of course, I did not bleach it; for I wanted dark hair. But I made it shine."

"It is easy to make your hair shine. It is only a matter of treating it a little. It will soon glow like a blackbird's wing. If it had been light, I would have washed it well with a little henna in the water to make it glow. 'My forehead I widened a little and I made it lower. This is done by treating the hair as it should be treated.'"

"And my lips I taught to curve. You can force your mouth to be expressive and you can have a rosebud in place of a slit. I massaged a dimple into my chin and I curved my mouth. It is all a trick of massage."

Well, I kept on until I had made myself goodlooking. People began to tell me so, and I knew it, for I could see it in the glass. It is something to be handsome, even if you are a woman and a real estate agent, and to have succeeded is a matter of much pride to me."

Travels With His Cat.

Winchester correspondent Baltimore Herald.

Two of the most novel visitors to Winchester this week were Mr. Charles Roe and a large mallee cat. Mr. Roe came from Baltimore, and after spending the day in Winchester left for Natural Bridge, completing a portion of a trip from Maine.

As long as the weather is good and the roads in condition he walks, riding on the train only when bad weather compels. His companion is an eighteen pound mallee cat, which he started from death eight years ago and which follows him everywhere.

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